CABINET GORGE DAM; PWS1090012
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

October 17, 2000

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the watershed characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Cabinet Gorge Dam (1090012)*, describes the public drinking water system, the zone boundary of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Cabinet Gorge Dam drinking water system consists of one surface water intake. No water quality problems have been identified at this time. The system is operating under an agreement with IDEQ to install filtration that meets the Surface Water Treatment Rule or switch to a groundwater source in the near future. The system is currently exploring their options for compliance.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Cabinet Gorge Dam should focus their source water protection activities on implementation of practices aimed at maintaining the relatively pristine nature of their watershed. The watershed encompasses an extremely large area, most of which extends into the state of Montana. Needless to say, the majority of the designated area is outside the direct influence of Cabinet Gorge Dam. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the fairly short time associated with the movement of surface waters, source water protection activities should be aimed at short-term management strategies with the development of long-term management strategies to counter any future contamination threats.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact your regional IDEQ office or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR CABINET GORGE DAM

Section 1. Introduction- Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area, a map showing the entire watershed contributing to the delineated area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within the delineated area are attached.

Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the intakes and watershed characteristics.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

Since there are over 2,900 public water sources in Idaho, there is limited time and resources to accomplish the assessments. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. IDEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

Cabinet Gorge Dam serves a transient community of approximately 25 people. The population is made up of 4-6 employees of the dam, augmented by 6-8 seasonal workers and visiting tour groups in the spring and summer. The dam is located on the Clark Fork River just west of the Idaho/Montana border. (Figure 1). The public drinking water system for Cabinet Gorge Dam is comprised one surface water intake.

The primary water quality issue currently facing Cabinet Gorge Dam is that of meeting the Surface Water Treatment Rule by installing an acceptable filtration system or switching to a groundwater source. The system is currently not facing significant contamination problems.

Defining the Zones of Contribution- Delineation

To protect surface water systems from potential contaminants, the EPA required that the entire drainage basin be delineated upstream from the intake to the hydrologic boundary of the drainage basin (U.S. EPA, 1997b). The EPA recognized that an intake on a large water body could have an extensive drainage basin. Therefore, the EPA recommended that large drainage basins be segmented into smaller areas for the purpose of implementing a cost-effective potential contaminant inventory and susceptibility analysis. The delineation process established the physical area around an intake that became the focal point of the assessment. The process included mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into stream or river buffer zones that extend from the intake upstream 25 miles or to the 4-hour streamflow time-of-travel boundary, whichever is greater. This 4-hour streamflow is calculated from the 10-year flood event. River or stream buffer zones also extend up tributaries to the remainder of the 25-mile boundary, or the 4-hour streamflow time-of-travel boundary, whichever is greater.

In addition to the source water delineation, IDEQ has included a 24-hour emergency response delineation to facilitate emergency-response activities. (Figure 2). If a potential contaminant spills directly into a water body, the drinking water utility needs appropriate notification in order to turn off an intake, or switch to an alternative source. For each river or stream intake, the upstream emergency-response distance was calculated from the 24-hour streamflow time-of-travel. This 24-hour streamflow was based on average seasonal flow rates.

The delineated source water assessment area for Cabinet Gorge Dam can best be described as extending from the intake at the dam upstream to the headwaters of the Clark Fork River in Montana. The actual data used by IDEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation area are available upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of surface water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by IDEQ and from available databases. The dominant land use surrounding the intake is undeveloped and sparsely populated.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided they are using best management practices. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination. These involve educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply intake.

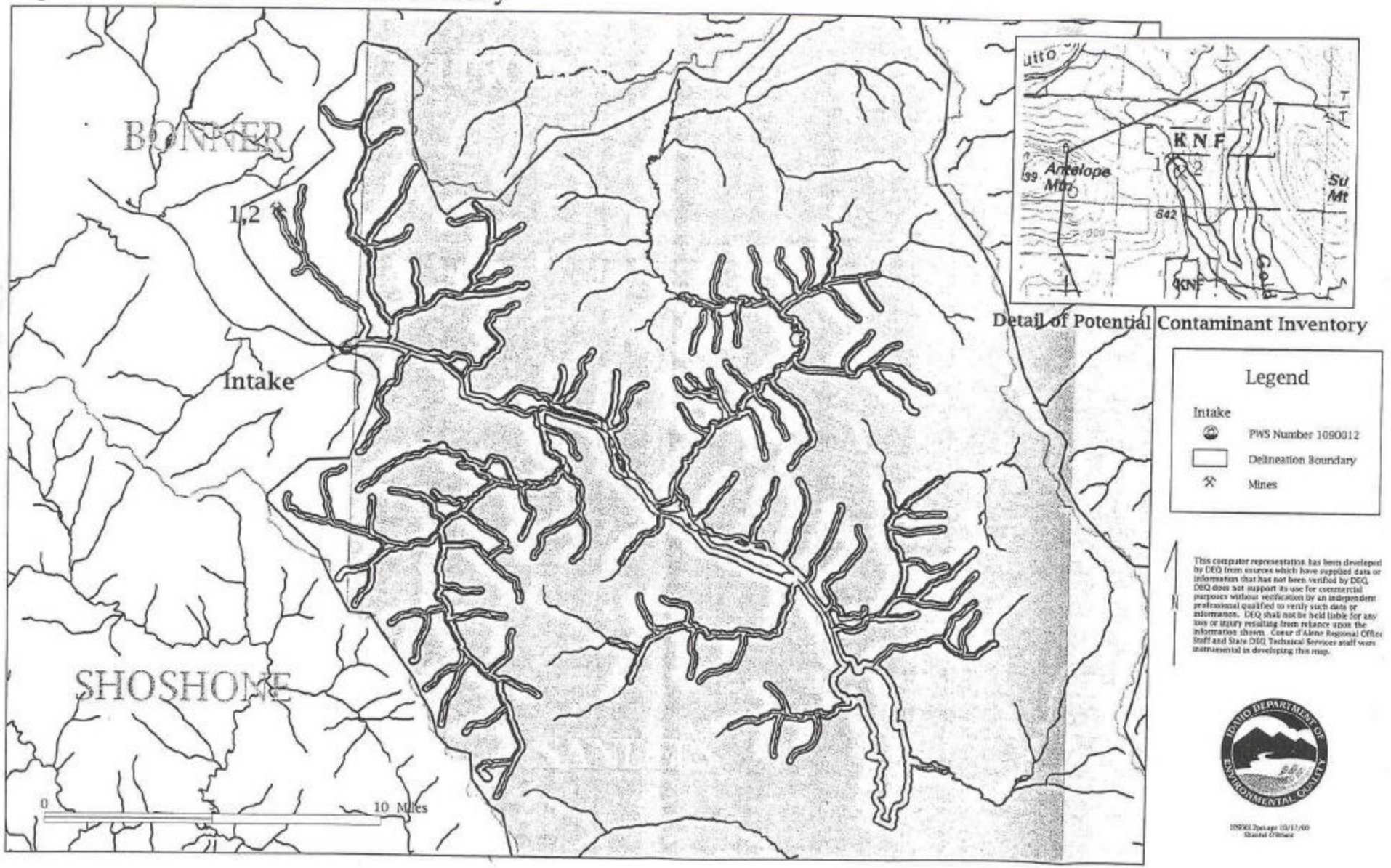
Contaminant Source Inventory Process

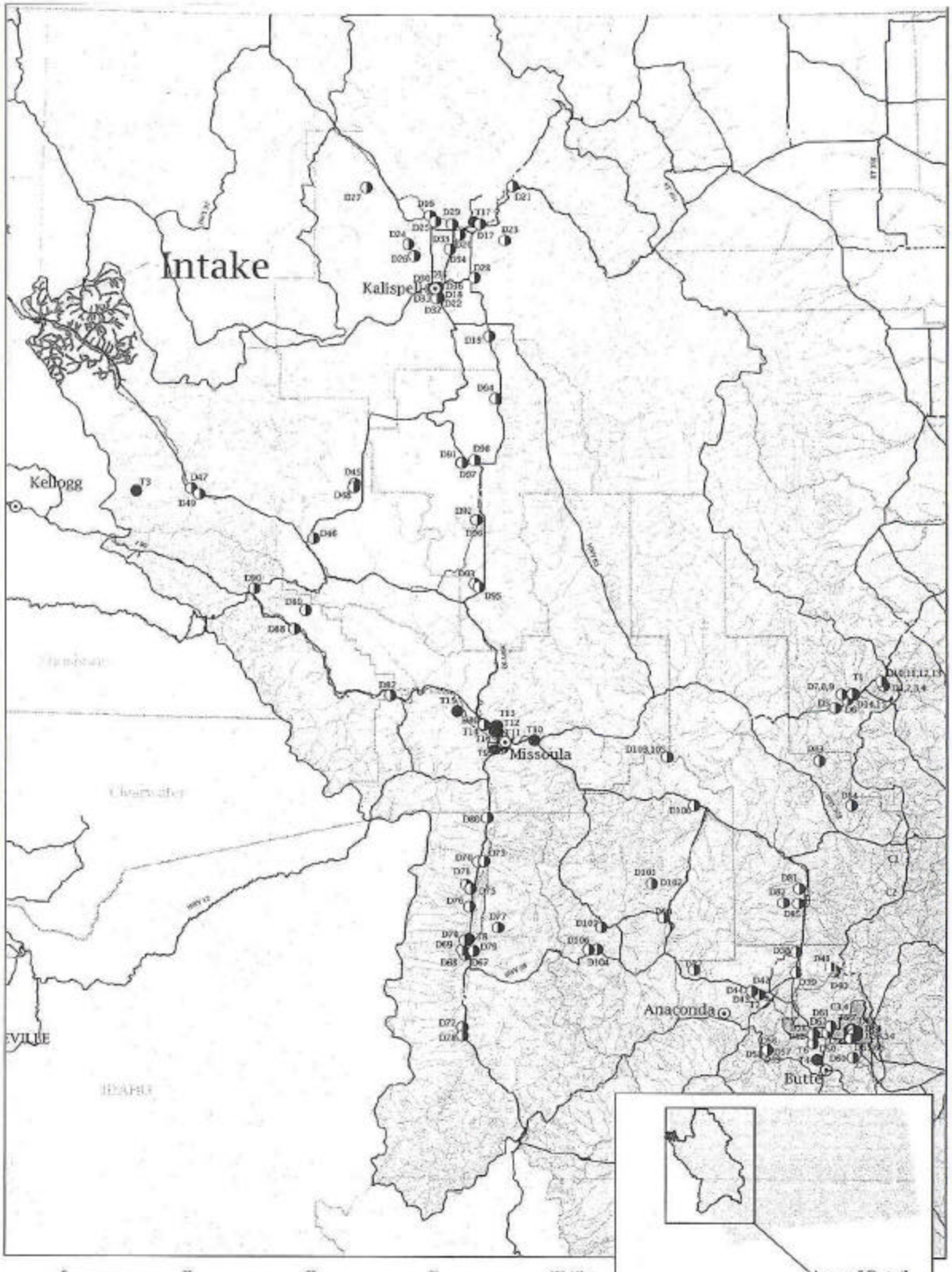
A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted during the summer of 2000. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Cabinet Gorge Dam source water assessment area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by IDEQ. The second or enhanced phase of the contaminant inventory is voluntary and was not completed for Cabinet Gorge Dam.

A total of two potential contaminant sites are located within the delineated source water (Figure 1). The potential contaminant sources identified are located within the state of Idaho only. The source water assessment process did not inventory potential contaminant sources outside the state, except those identified as significant according to Idaho's Source Water Assessment Plan. (Figure 2). These include sites listed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), National Pollution Discharge Elimination Sites (NPDES), and Toxic Release Inventory Sites within delineated source water area. Significant potential contaminant sources located in the watershed but outside of the buffer zone are listed in Table 2.

Contaminants of concern located within the state of Idaho are related to mining. Table 1 summarizes the potential contaminants of concern and information source.

Figure 1. Potential Contaminant Inventory





Legend

Intake
PWS Number 1090012
Delineation Boundary
24 Hour Emergency Response Delineation
CERCLA
NPDES
Toxic Release Inventory

Cities
Rivers
Railroads

Roads
Interstate
Hwy
Secondary

This computer representation has been developed by DEQ from sources which have supplied data or information that has not been verified by DEQ. DEQ does not support its use for commercial purposes without verification by an independent professional qualified to verify such data or information. DEQ shall not be held liable for any loss or injury resulting from reliance upon the information shown. Coeur d'Alene Regional Office Staff and State DEQ Technical Services staff were instrumental in developing this map.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Table 1. Cabinet Gorge Dam Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
1	Mine- lead	Database Search	IOC
2	Mine- lead	Database Search	IOC

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Table 2. Significant Potential Contaminants in Watershed

Table 2a. CERCLA Sites

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
C1	Mine	Database Search	IOC, Turbidity
C2	Mine	Database Search	IOC, Turbidity
C3	Wood Products	Database Search	IOC, SOC
C4	Mine	Database Search	IOC, Turbidity

Table 2b. NPDES Sites

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
D1	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D2	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D3	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D4	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D5	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D6	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D7	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D8	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D9	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D10	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D11	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D12	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D13	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D14	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D15	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D16	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D17	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D18	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D19	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D20	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D21	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D22	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D23	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D24	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D25	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D26	Confined Animal Feeding Operation	Database Search	Microbial
D27	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D28	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D29	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D30	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
D31	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D32	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D33	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D34	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D35	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D36	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D37	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D38	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D39	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D40	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D41	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D42	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D43	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D44	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D45	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D46	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D47	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D48	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D49	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D50	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D51	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D52	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D53	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D54	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D55	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D56	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D57	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D58	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D59	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D60	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D61	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D62	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D63	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D64	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D65	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D66	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D67	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D68	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D69	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D70	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D71	Confined Animal Feeding Operation	Database Search	Microbial
D72	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D73	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D74	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D75	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D76	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D77	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D78	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D79	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D80	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
D81	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D82	Confined Animal Feeding Operation	Database Search	Microbial
D83	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D84	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D85	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D86	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D87	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D88	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D89	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D90	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D91	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D92	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D93	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D94	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D95	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D96	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D97	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D98	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D99	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D100	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial
D101	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D102	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D103	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D104	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D105	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D106	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
D107	Storm Water	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

Table 2c. Toxic Release Inventory

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
T1	Wood Products	Database Search	IOC, SOC
T2	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, SOC, VOC
T3	Mine	Database Search	IOC
T4	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
T5	Concrete and Fuel	Database Search	VOC, SOC, Turbidity
T6	Silicon	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
T7	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
T8	Chemical	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
T9	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
T10	Textile	Database Search	VOC
T11	Industrial	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
T12	Chemical	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
T13	Wood Products	Database Search	IOC, SOC
T14	Air Base	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC
T15	Stone	Database Search	Turbidity
T16	Fuel	Database Search	VOC, SOC
T17	Aluminum	Database Search	IOC

Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

Significant potential sources of contamination were ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity and construction of the intake, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each intake is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Intake Construction

The construction of the Cabinet Gorge Dam public water system intake directly affects the ability of the intake to protect the source from contaminants. The Cabinet Gorge Dam drinking water system consists of one intake that produces surface water for domestic use. Water production is monitored and managed by the system operator. The intake system construction score was moderate. This reflects the fact that the intake is properly constructed, but does not have the added protection of an infiltration gallery. The intake is located at the Cabinet Gorge Dam, upstream of the generator cooling system.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The intake rated in the low category for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. This reflects the lack of potential contaminants within the buffer zone in the state of Idaho. This does not take into account the number of contaminant sources located within the state of Montana, wherein the majority of the source water assessment area is located. The intake rated in the moderate category for inorganic chemicals due to the presence of two lead mines located within the buffer zone.

In terms of the total susceptibility score, it can be seen from Table 3 that the intake showed a low susceptibility for microbial contamination, which is generally related to storm water runoff and agricultural grazing impacts.

Table 3. Summary of Cabinet Gorge Dam Susceptibility Evaluation

	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	**Final Susceptibility Ranking**			
Intake	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
1	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L

H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, Low Susceptibility

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

H* - Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of either a VOC, SOC or an IOC above the Maximum Contaminant Level in the finished drinking water.

Susceptibility Summary

The Cabinet Gorge Dam drinking water system is moderately susceptible to inorganic chemical contamination and is currently not threatened by documented sources of volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, or microbial sources of contamination within the state of Idaho.

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. Cabinet Gorge Dam should focus on meeting the requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule and then develop source water protection activities. Source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at maintaining the relatively pristine nature of the watershed contributing to the surface water. Since most of the delineated area is located in the state of Montana, the system may want to consider contacting Montana's source water assessment team for more information. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should also be established and are critical to success. Due to the relatively short time involved with the movement of surface water, source water protection activities should be aimed at short-term management strategies with an emphasis on dealing with long-term future impacts from these same sources.

While the surface water source possesses adequate quality and yield, limitations and vulnerability related to the construction of the intakes should be reviewed. An investigation of the feasibility of a shift to potential ground water sources to augment or replace the current surface water system should be considered as a means of complying with the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and others may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional IDEQ Office	(208) 769-1422
State IDEQ Office	(208) 373-0502

Website: http://www.deq.state.id.us

Attachment A

Cabinet Gorge Dam Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined from the addition of the Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score and Source Construction Score.

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 7 Low Susceptibility

8 - 15 Moderate Susceptibility

> 16 High Susceptibility

Surface Water Susceptibility Report Public Water System Name : CABINET GORGE DAM Intake : CABINET GORGE RESEVOIR

Public Water System Number 1090012 10/17/00 11:24:55 AM

1. System Construction		SCORE
Intake structure properly constructed	YES	0
Infiltration gallery or well under the direct influence of Surface Water	NO	2
	Total System Construction Score	2

2. Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Predominant land use type (land use or cover)	BASALT FLOW, UNDEVELOPED, OTHER	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
Significant contaminant sources *	NO				
Sources of class II or III contaminants or microbials	present within the small stream segment of	2	0	0	0
Agricultural lands within 500 feet	NO	0	0	0	0
Three or more contaminant sources	YES	1	1	1	1
Sources of turbidity in the watershed	YES	1	1	1	1
	Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score	6	2	2	2
3. Final Susceptibility Source Score		8	4	4	4
4. Final Source Ranking		Moderate	Low	Low	Low

* Special consideration due to significant contaminant sources
The source water has no special susceptibility concerns

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund@ is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.